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of the history of philosophy, in whatever way it be written. In philosophy authority and example count for very little, and the inquirer's chief guide must be the spirit that moves within him. The teacher can hope to modify, by methodizing, the train of thought that has fairly started of its own inherent impulse. But to try to make it start at a given point—say, the point at which Hegel started (suppose it were ever really possible to determine what that point was), must, if not wholly ineffectual, but tend to kill the living thinker and put the soulless sectary in his place. On the other hand, though this would not seem to be the function of such a book as Dr. Baillie has written, it is easy to prescribe for it a sufficient use, and one indeed to which its style and method would seem more particularly to adopt it. When the student, already somewhat advanced in philosophy, has come to appreciate Hegel's *Logic* and Hegel's whole system for its own sake, then, as in the case of some attractive picture, he will naturally seek to learn how it came to be, and this historical interest will presently qualify and enhance the larger and more vital interest that gave it birth.

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CONTEMPORARY SOCIALISM. By John Rae. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1901. Pp. xii., 556.

The merits of Mr. Rae's "Contemporary Socialism" do not stand in need of any further acknowledgment. The present volume is a reprint of the second edition (1891), with the addition of a new chapter bringing the history of the Socialist Movement up to date. The great feature of the new chapter is a very full and careful account of the "moulting" which the "revolutionary" wing of the Socialist party has undergone since the Erfurt congress of 1891. The history of Social Democracy from 1891 to 1901 is represented as the development of a programme of revolution into a programme of reform. It is to be regretted that Mr. Rae has given less attention to the progress of Socialism outside the "Marxist" tradition, and confined himself to the more popular or militant forms of the movement. The remark that "the Christian Socialists have continued on the hazy tenor of their way without occasioning observation, except when thrown for a moment before the public attention by a vigorous denuncia-

tion of them by the German Emperor in 1896," falls somewhat short of the recognition due to the existence of the Christian Social Union. There is no reference, again, to the activity of Fabian Socialism, both in theory and practice, since it ceased to be a "debating club of mixed Socialism . . . without having any recognized end beyond the discussion" (p. 88); nor again to recent progress in Municipal Socialism. None of these things may be as conspicuous as the proceedings of militant socialists, but the omission of them from consideration constitutes an important limitation to the author's conception of "Contemporary Socialism." We cannot help thinking that some attention might have been given to the evolution of Socialism in the chair which is quite as remarkable and as significant as that of Socialism in the street. Altogether, a student of socialism could scarcely agree that "its present position in 1900 is explained in the new chapter"; but presumably Mr. Rae has more in mind the needs of the general reader, who will find much to interest him in the author's account of the recent history of the Socialist Movement, not only on the continent, but in the Australian colonies. Unfortunately, the book appeared before the "capitulation" of Bernstein at the Congress of Lübeck.

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POVERTY: A STUDY OF TOWN LIFE. By B. Seebohm Rowntree.  
London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd., 1901.

Mr. Charles Booth's book on "Life and Labour of the People in London" has inspired Mr. Rowntree to undertake a similar investigation into the conditions of life in the City of York. The comparative smallness of the city—the population is about 78,000—has enabled Mr. Rowntree to make a more particular and detailed investigation than was possible for Mr. Booth. The work has evidently been undertaken with the greatest care and the results are presented with admirable clearness. It is a model book. The facts are as depressing as Mr. Booth's. Indeed one of the most striking and interesting results is that the proportionate amount of poverty is nearly the same in York as in London. In York over 43 per cent. of the wage earning classes or about 28 per cent. of the total inhabitants of the city were found to be living in poverty. To determine whether a family is living